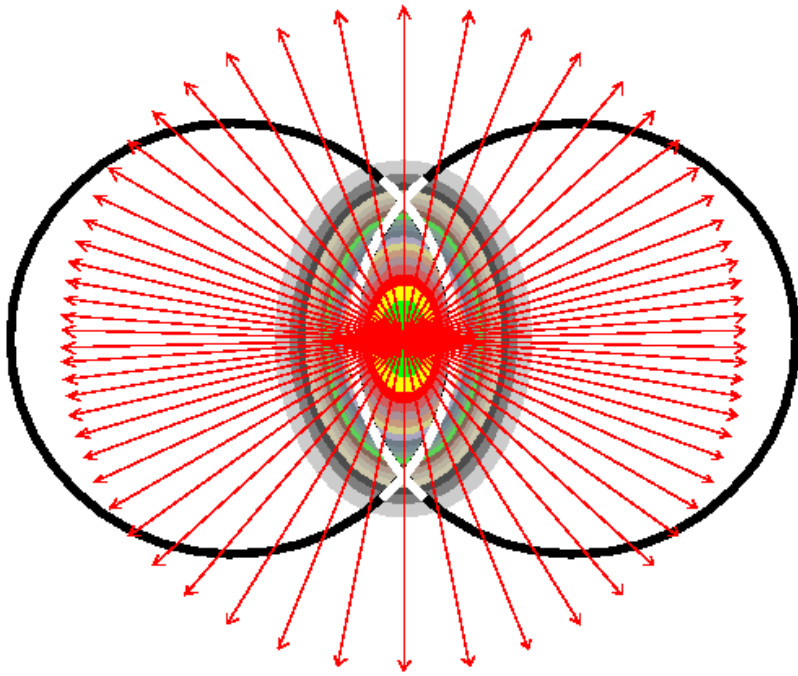


# Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider High-pt physics



Jan Rak  
PHENIX

Department of Physics and Astronomy  
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

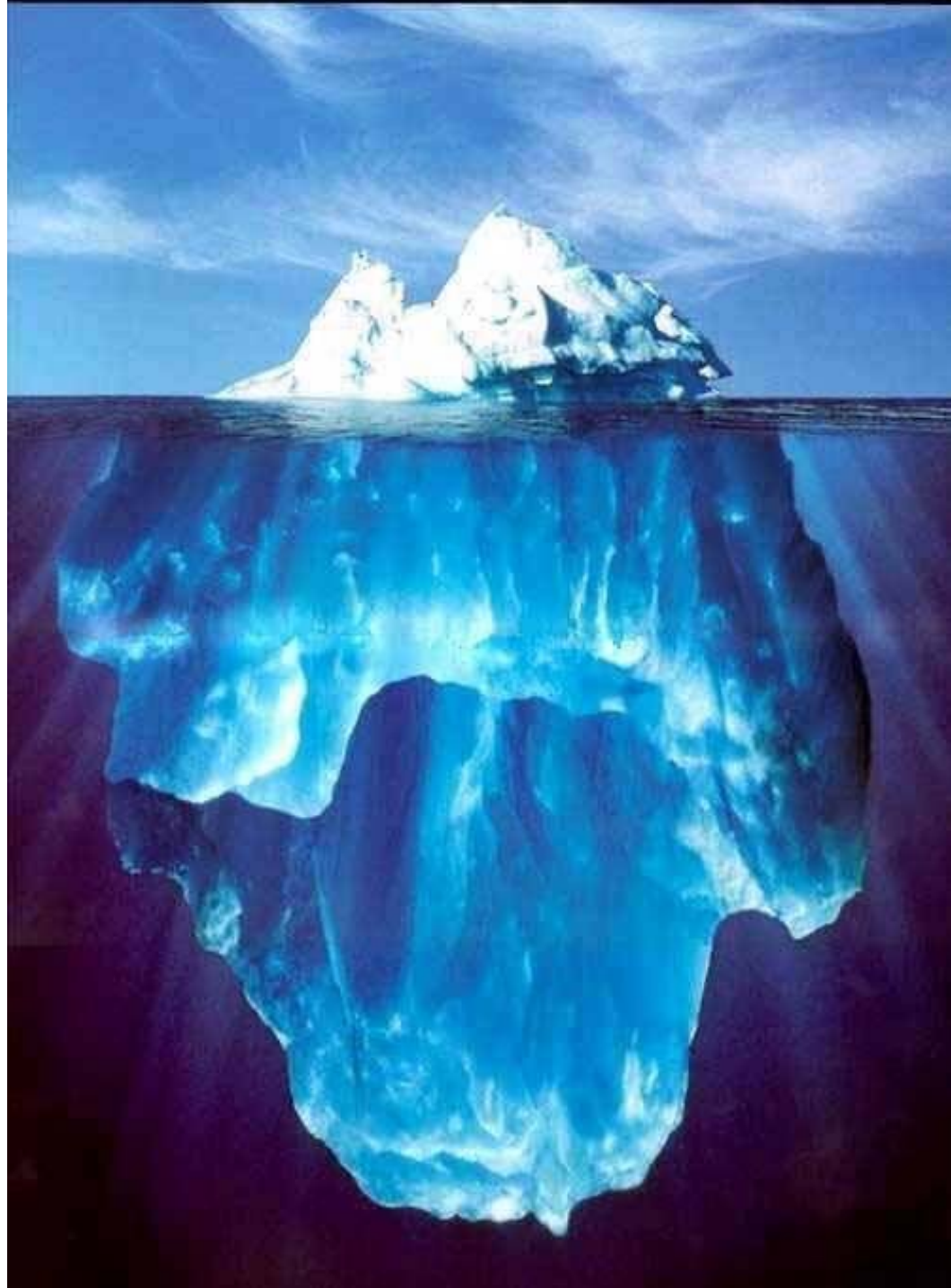
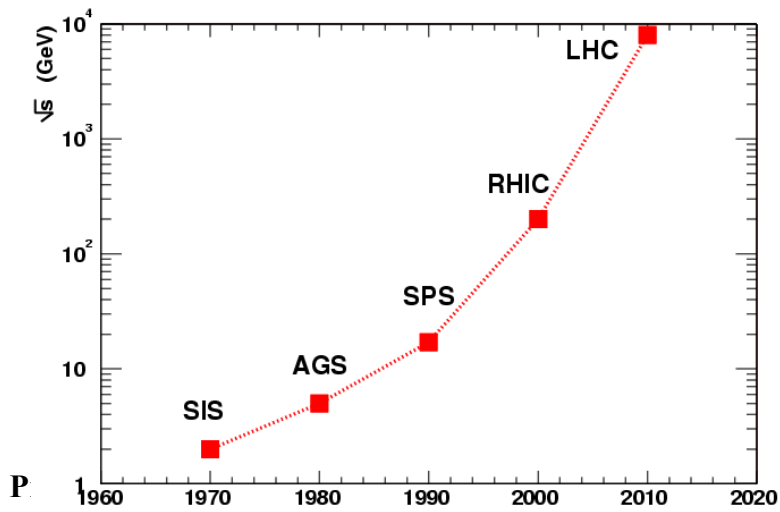
## QCD in Relativistic Heavy Ion Era

low-Q **hadronic** degree of freedom

	<b>SIS</b>	<b>AGS</b>	<b>SPS</b>
$\sqrt{s}$ GeV	2	5	17

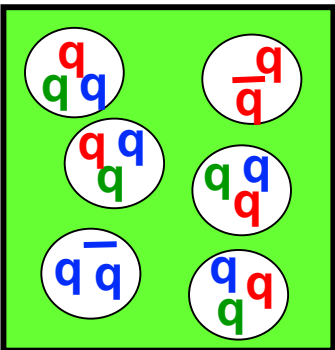
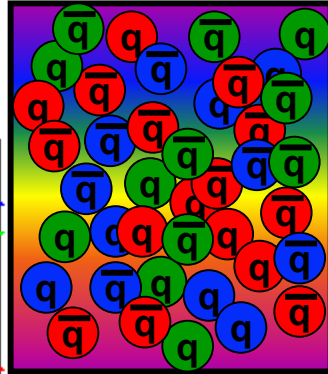
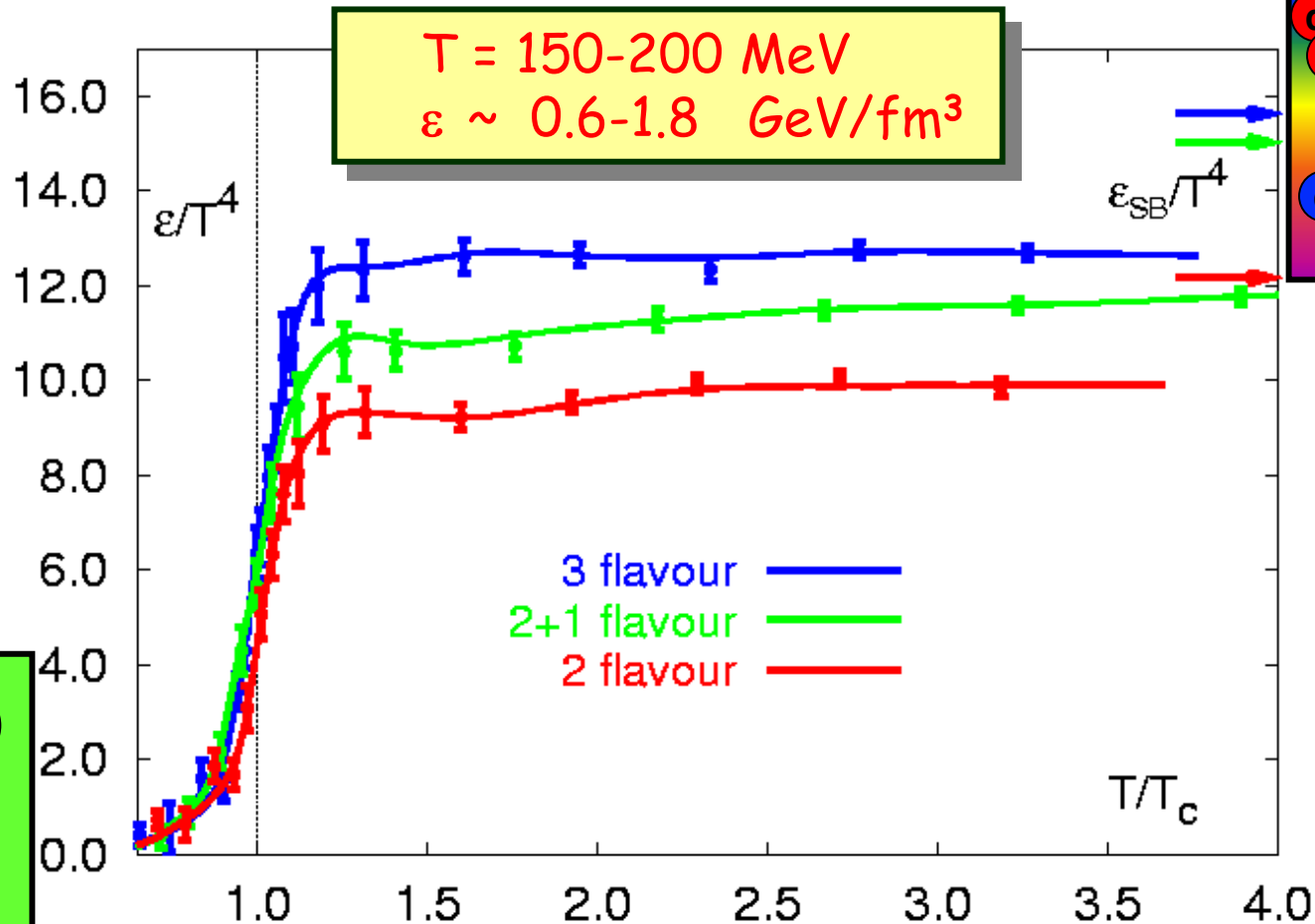
high-Q **partonic** degree of freedom

	<b>RHIC</b>	<b>LHC</b>
$\sqrt{s}$ GeV	200	8000



# Deconfinement to Quark-Gluon plasma

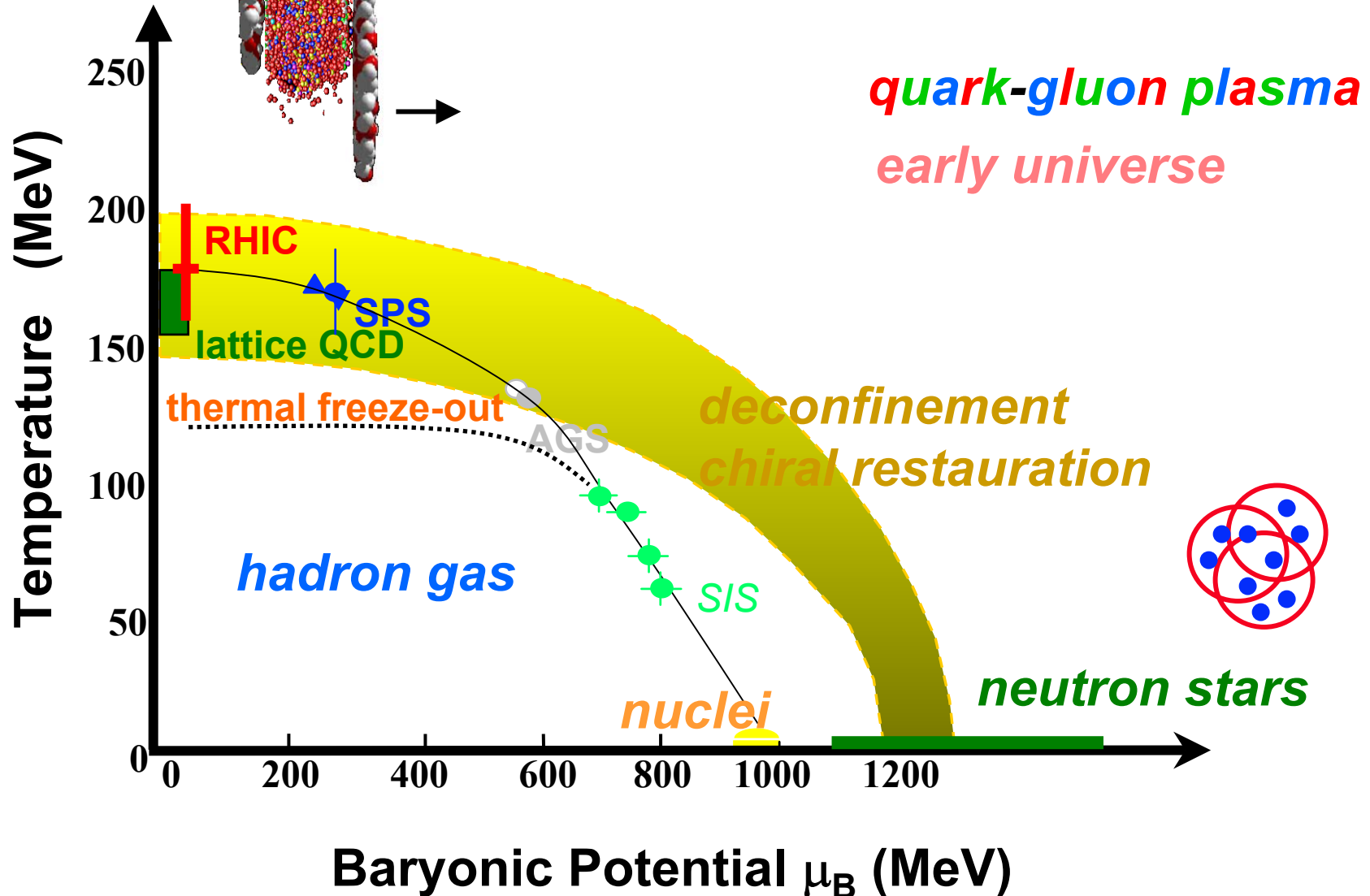
Lattice QCD predicts a **phase transition** to a **quark-gluon plasma** where the long range confining force is screened.



Lect. Notes Phys **583**, 209 (2002)

# QCD phase diagram

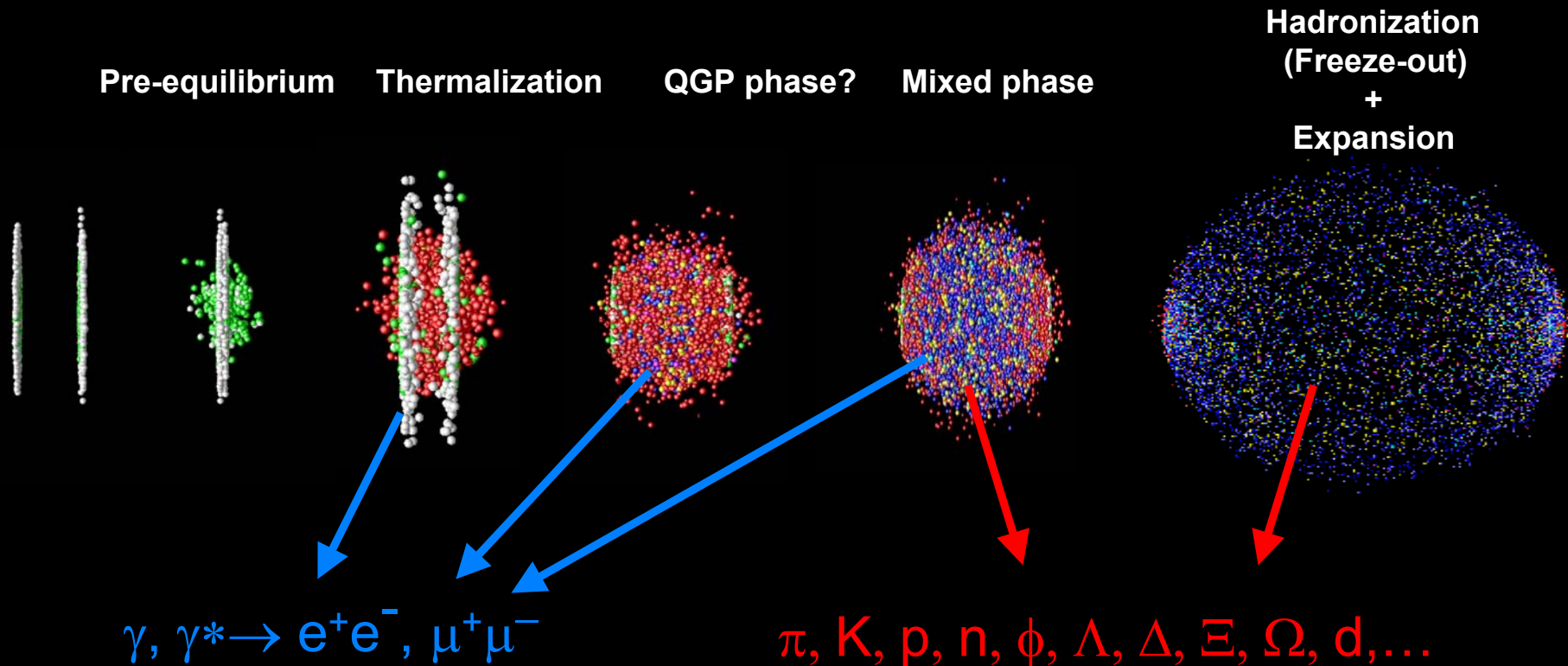
hot & baryon free



# Focus of Relativistic Heavy Ion Physics

- Investigate High Density QCD Matter in Laboratory
  - Determine its properties
- Phase Transitions?
  - Deconfinement to Quark-Gluon Plasma
  - Chiral symmetry restoration
- Relevance?
  - Quark-hadron phase transition in early Universe
  - Cores of dense stars
  - High density QCD

# Evolution of Heavy Ion Collisions



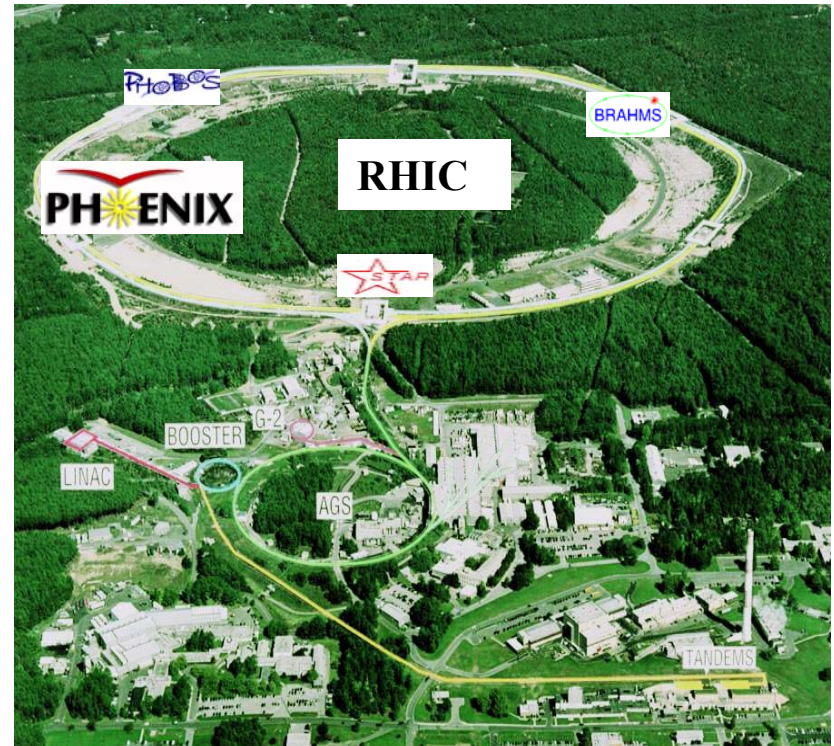
**Hard processes (early stages):** Real and virtual photons, high  $p_T$  particles.  
**PHENIX emphasis**

**Soft hadrons reflect medium properties when inelastic collisions stop (chemical freeze-out).**



# The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at BNL

- Two independent rings 3.83 km in circumference
  - 120 bunches/ring
  - 106 ns crossing time
- Maximum Energy per N-N collision
  - $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$  p-p
  - $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$  Au-Au
- Design Luminosity
  - Au-Au  $2 \times 10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
  - p - p  $2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (polarized)
- Capable of colliding any nuclear species on any other nuclear species



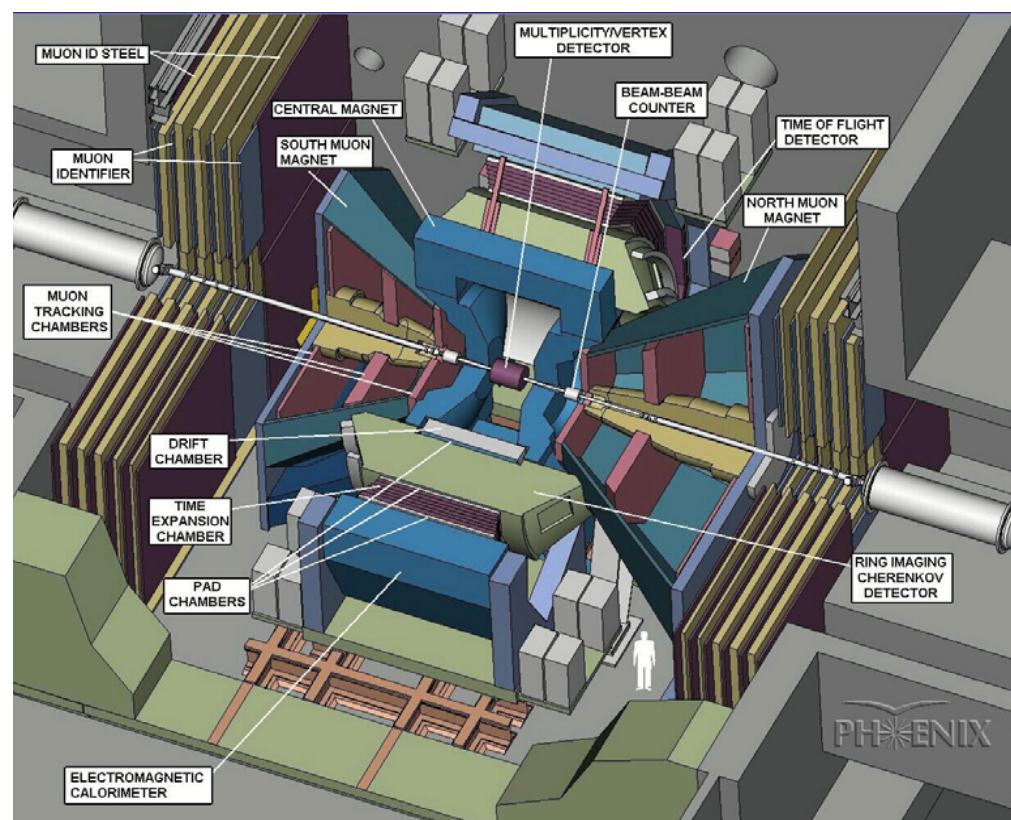
# Pioneering High Energy Nucl. Interaction Exp PHENIX

The PHENIX Experiment, main emphasis on electromagnetic probes.  
Focus:

- Rare probes -  $J/\Psi$ ,  $\Psi'$ ,  $e^+e^-$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\Phi$ , direct- $\gamma$  ...
- The spin structure of the nucleons

The Configuration:

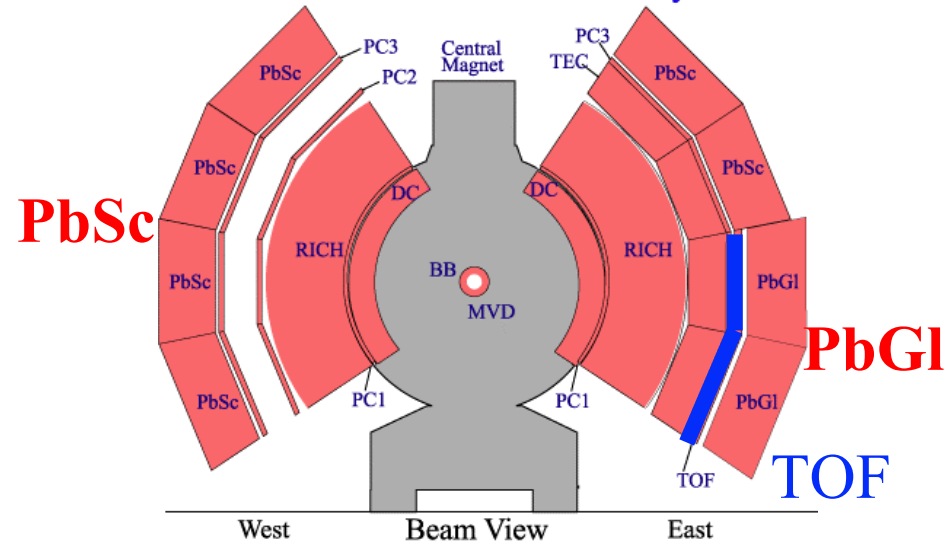
- 2 Forward Muon Arms
- 2 Central Spectrometer Arms to measure photons, electrons, and hadrons





# PHENIX Central Arm

PHENIX Detector - Second Year Physics Run

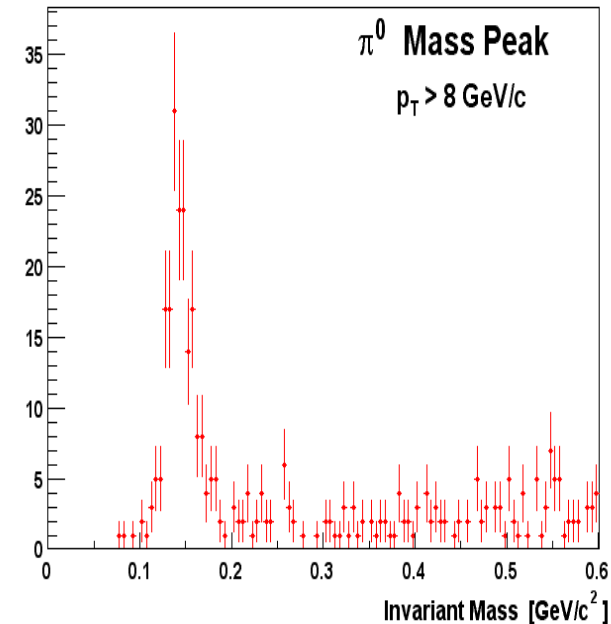
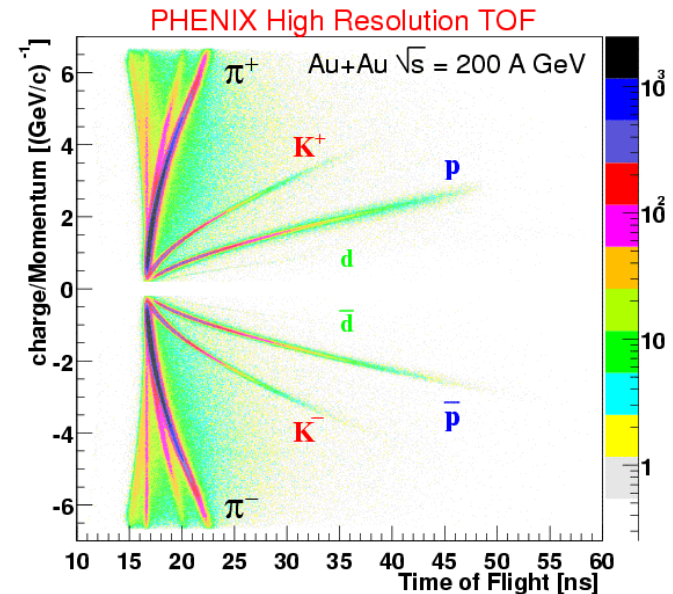


## PID by high resolution TOF

- $\pi, K < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- proton, anti-proton  $< 4 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $\Delta\phi = \pi/4$

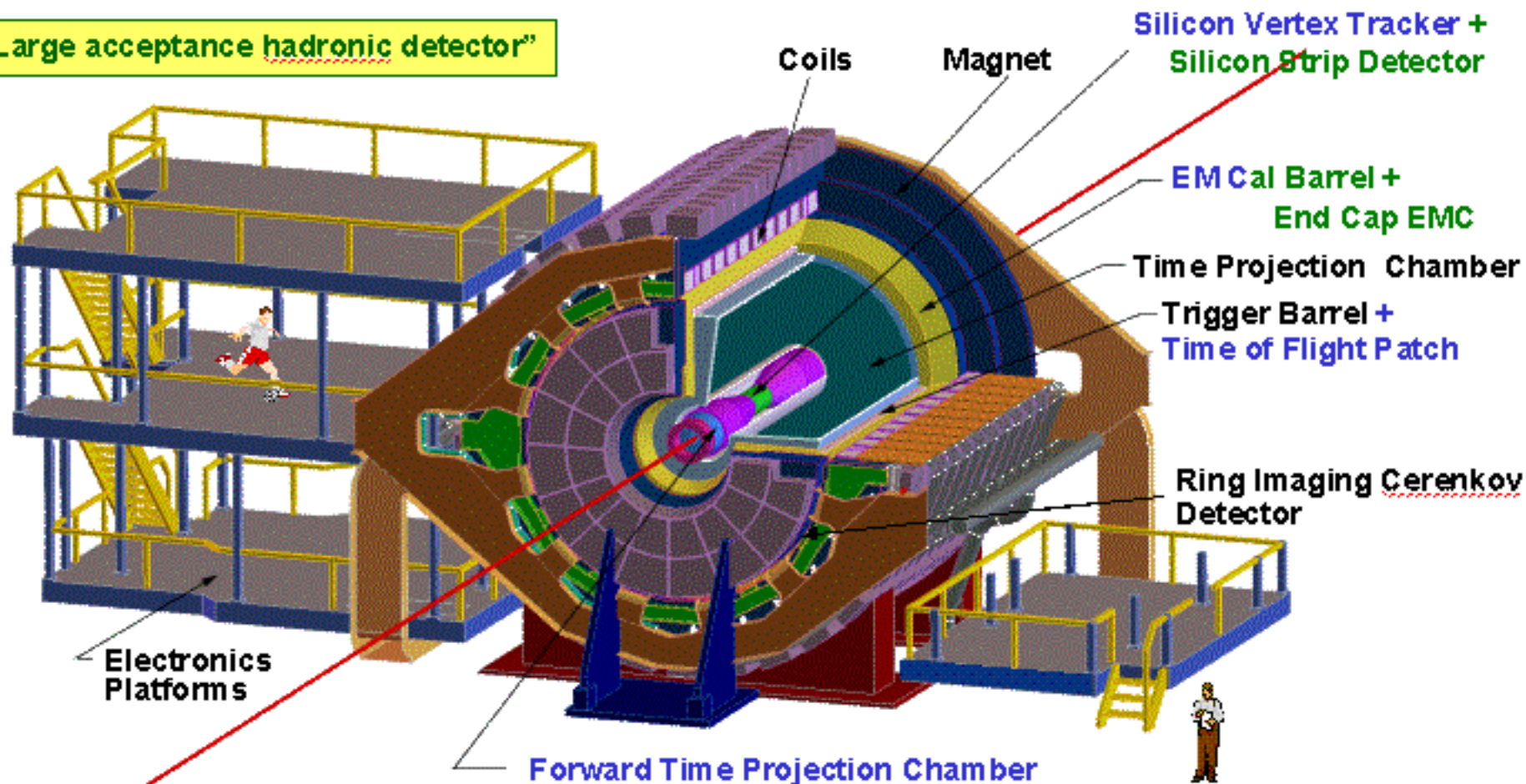
## $\pi^0$ measurement by EMCal

- $1 < p_T < 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
- 6 lead-scintillator (PbSc) sectors
- 2 lead-glass (PbGl) sectors
- $|\eta| < 0.38$  at midrapidity,  $\Delta\phi = \pi$



# STAR Detector at RHIC

"Large acceptance hadronic detector"



The STAR Experiment, main emphasis on hadronic probes.

Focus:

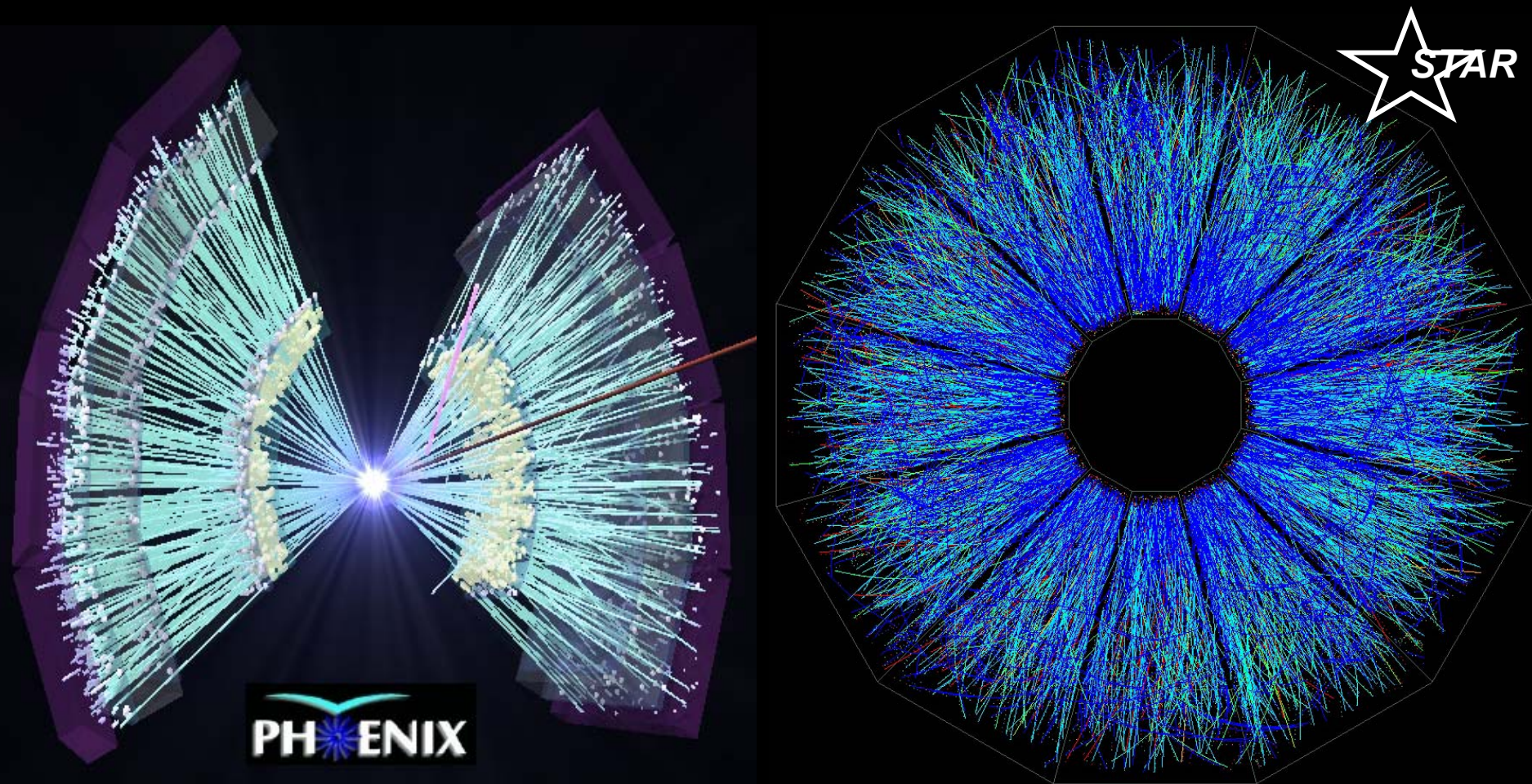
- global observables, event-by-event physics, HBT, strangeness, high-pt jets...

The Configuration:

- large acceptance TPC, Silicon Vertex Tracker, RICH, TOF, EMC...



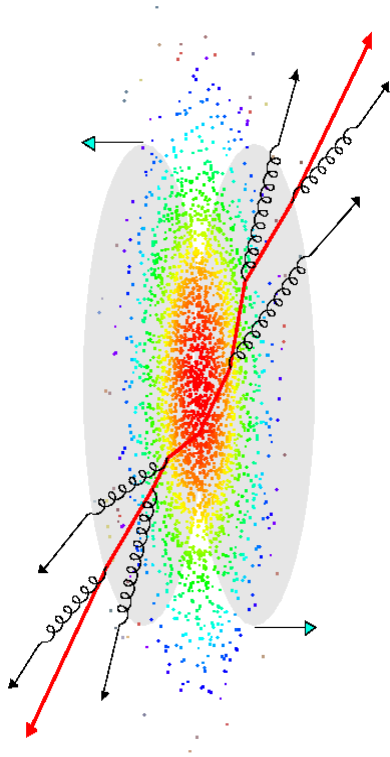
# Au on Au central event at $\sqrt{s}=130\text{GeV}$



beam view

# Hard scattering in Heavy Ion collisions

schematic view of jet production



Particle production @RHIC

- $dn_{ch}/d\eta|_{\eta=0} = 670$ ,  $N_{total} \sim 7500$
- 92% of (15,000) all quarks from vacuum !

Jets @RHIC:

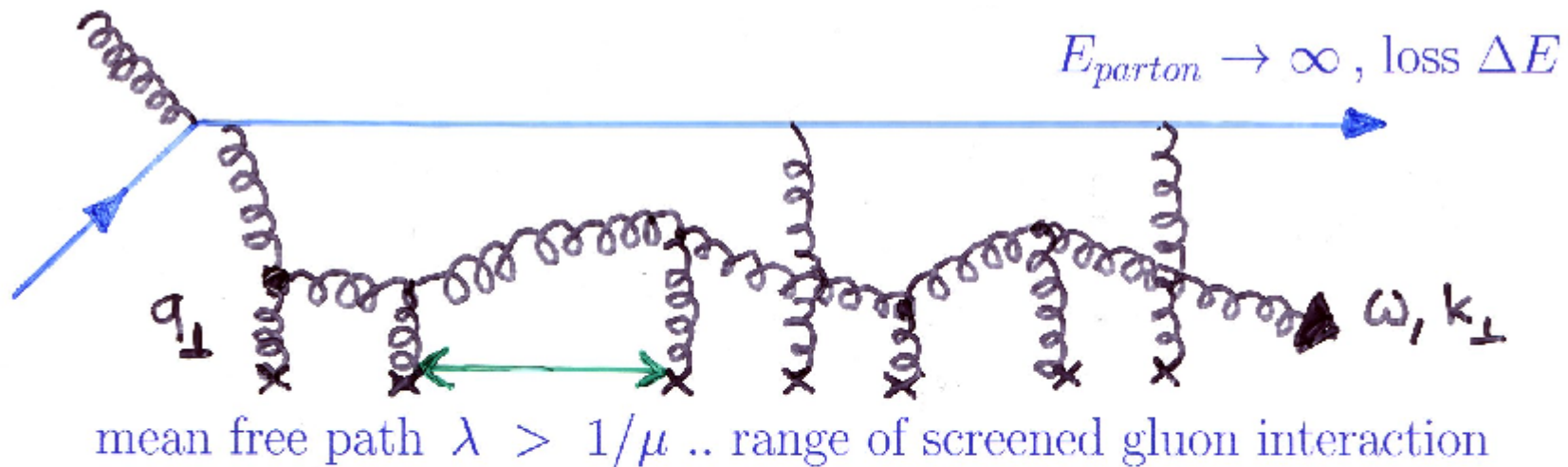
- produced early  $\tau < 1\text{fm}$
- primarily from gluons
- 30-50% of particle production

Observed via:

- fast leading particles
- azimuthal correlations

Scattered partons radiate energy in colored medium  $\rightarrow$   
suppression of high  $p_T$  particles

# Paronic energy loss - probe of QGP



- average energy loss :

$$\Delta E = L \int^{\omega_c} \frac{\omega dI}{d\omega} d\omega \simeq \alpha_s \omega_c, \quad \omega_c = \frac{1}{2} \hat{q} L^2$$

nonlinear interaction of gluons

$dE/dx \sim \text{few GeV/fm}$

nontrivial consequence of  
non-abelian nature of QCD

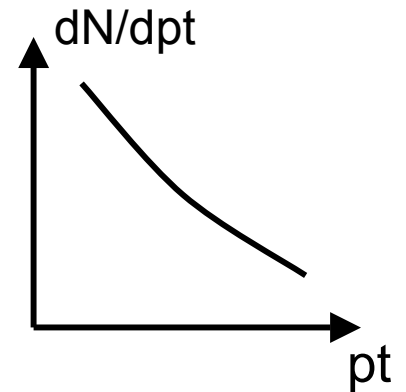
Baier, Gyulassy, Wang, Levin, Vitev et al



# Observables

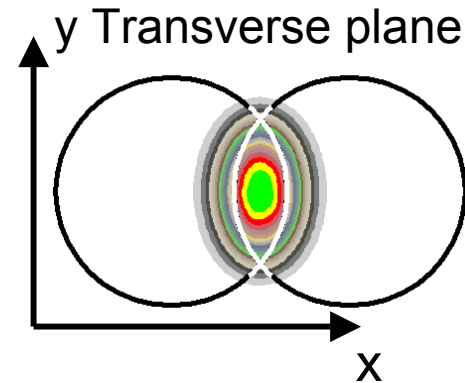
- **Inclusive pt-distribution**

- number of particles per pt-bin.
- sensitive to partonic **energy loss** - high-pt suppression.



- **Azimuthal anisotropy**

- nuclear geometry breaks the azimuthal symmetry
- sensitive to **early dynamics** of initial system

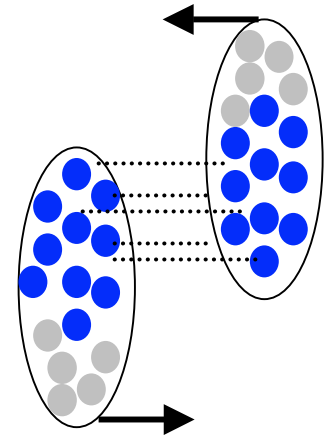
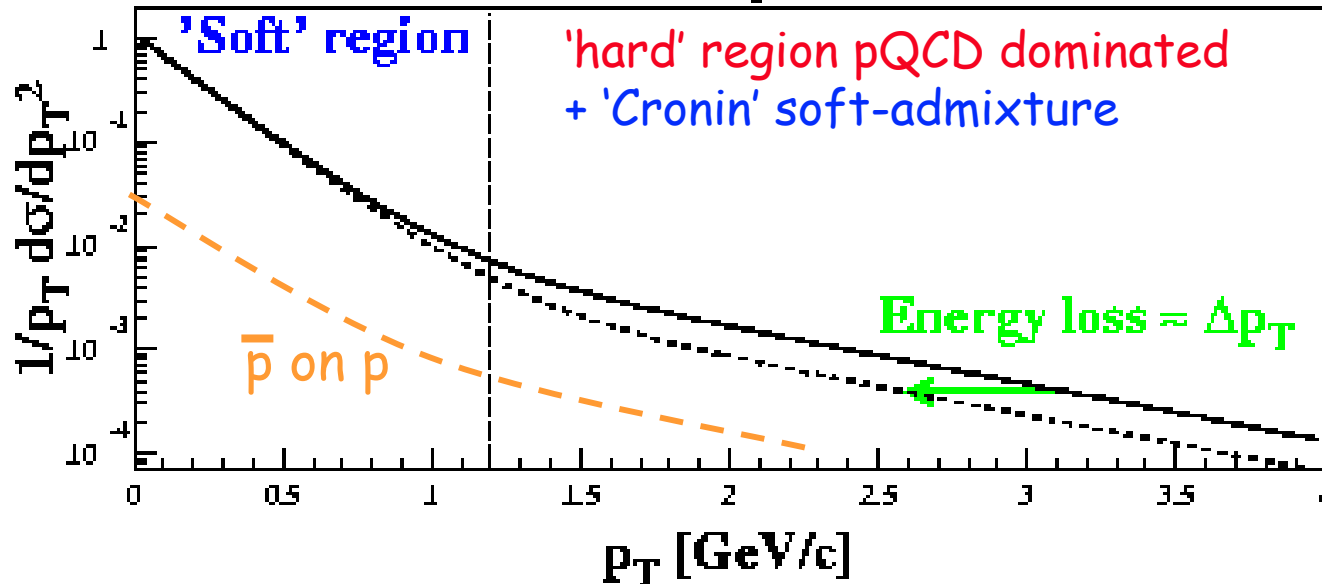


- **Flavor composition** - particle ratios

- HBT correlations, rapidity distributions, heavy flavors ....

# Inclusive pt-distribution

Inclusive  $p_T$  spectrum



Nuclear modification factor

$$R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{1/N_{\text{events}} d^2N^{AA}/dp_T d\eta}{\langle N_{\text{binary}} \rangle (d^2\sigma_{pp}/dp_T d\eta / \sigma_{pp}^{\text{inelastic}})}$$

$R_{AA}$  is a relative yield with respect multiple nucleon-nucleon collisions. If there is **no nuclear effect**, AA is just uncoherent superposition of pp than  $R_{AA} = 1$

# Nuclear Modification of Hadron Spectra

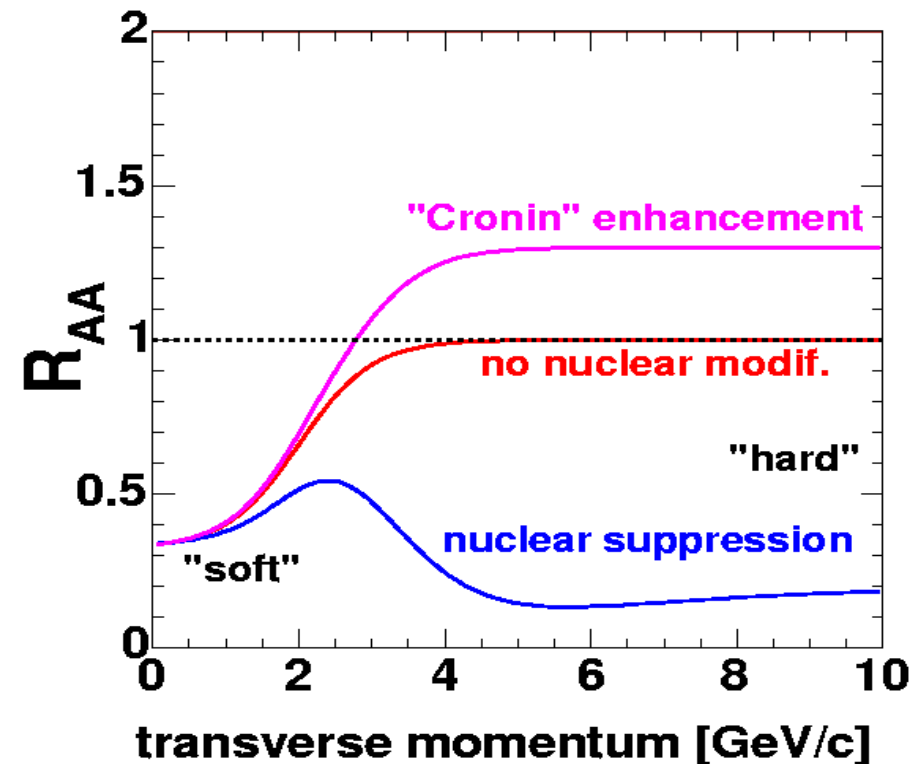
1. Compare Au+Au to nucleon-nucleon cross sections
2. Compare Au+Au central/peripheral

**Nuclear  
Modification  
Factor:**

$$R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{d^2 N^{AA} / dp_T d\eta}{T_{AA} d^2 \sigma^{NN} / dp_T d\eta}$$

nucleon-nucleon  
cross section

$$\langle N_{\text{binary}} \rangle / \sigma_{\text{inel}}^{p+p}$$



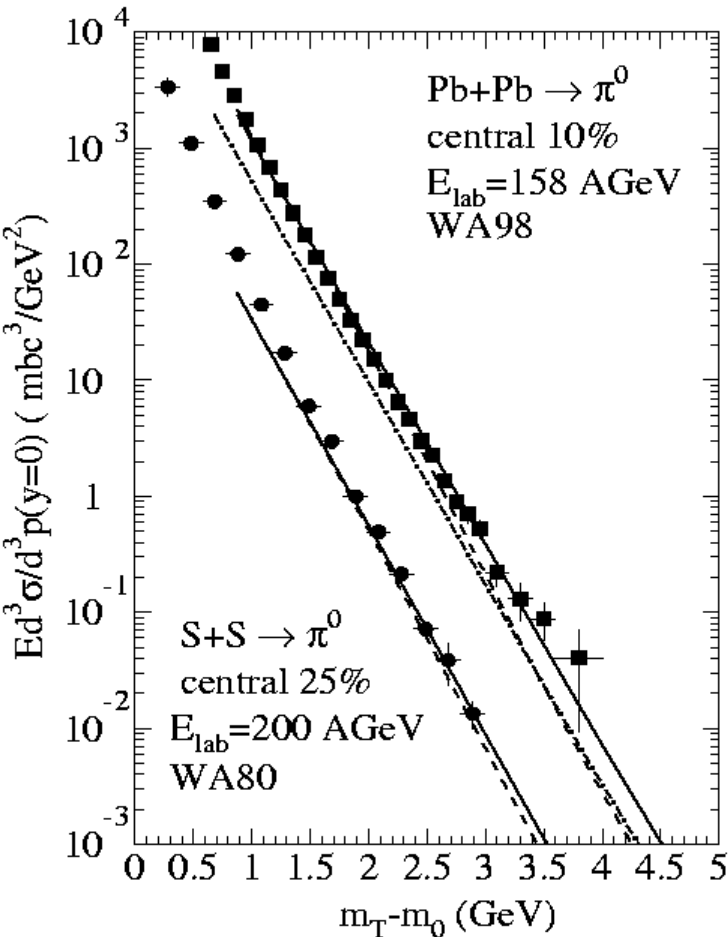
at high- $p_T$ :

$R_{AA} > 1$   $k_T$ -broadening “Cronin”

$R_{AA} = 1$  particle prod.  $\propto \langle N_{\text{binary}} \rangle$

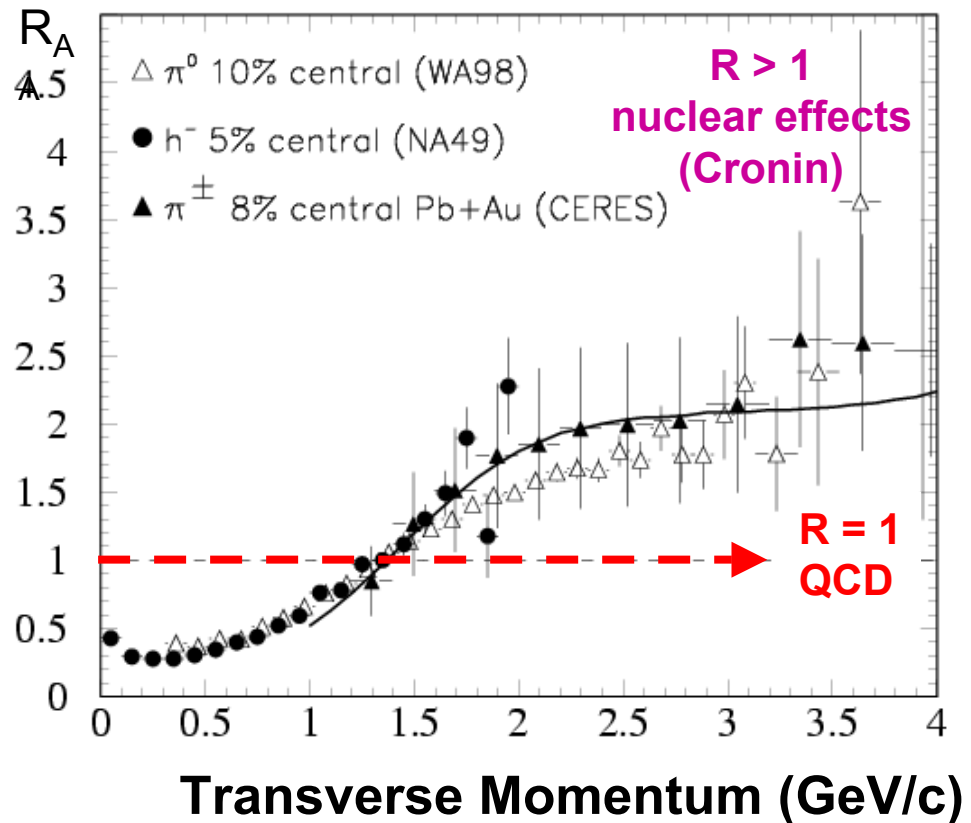
$R_{AA} < 1$  suppression

# pQCD phenomena at SPS



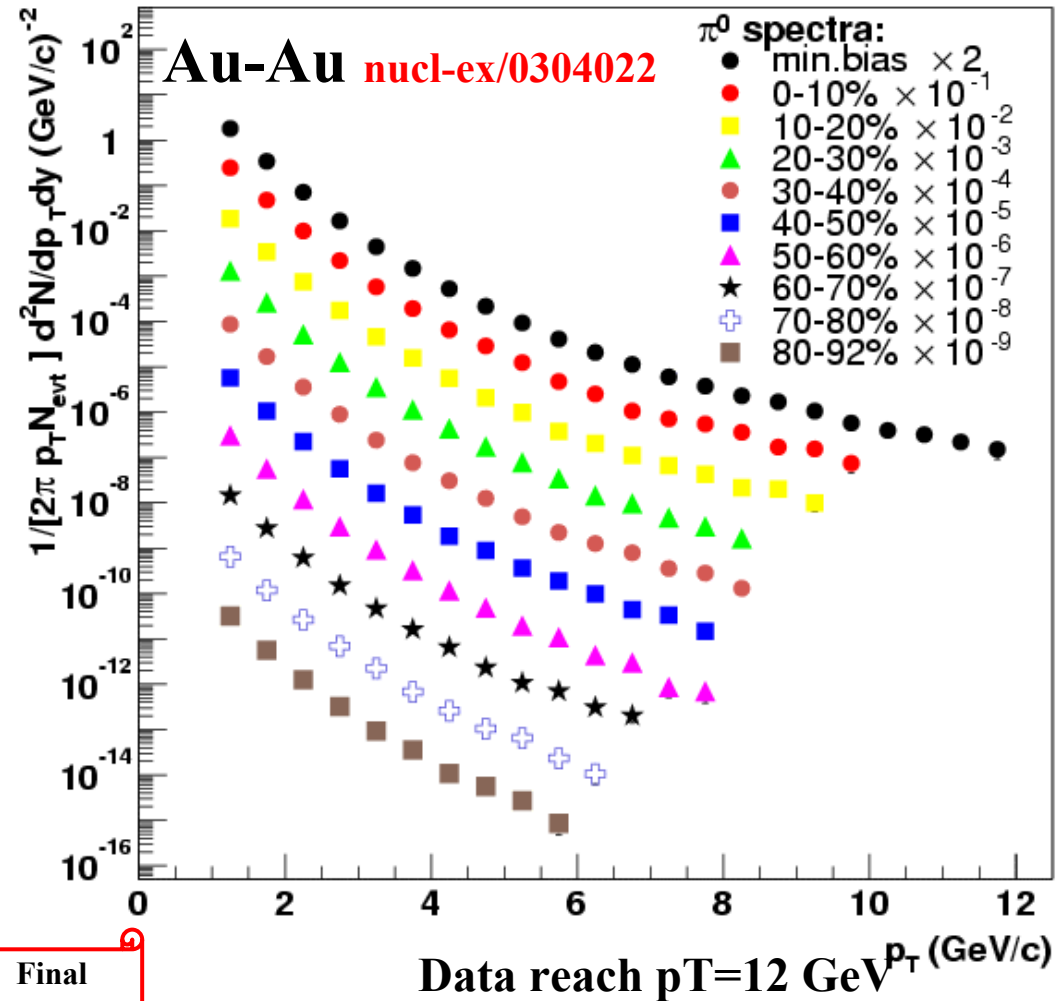
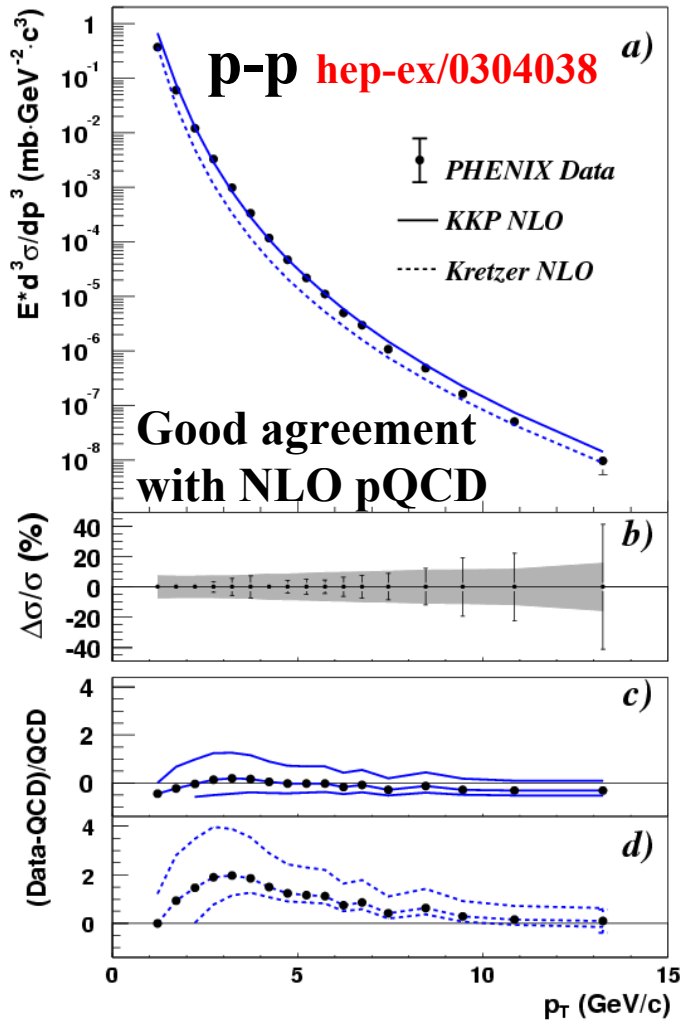
If any suppression, it is overwhelmed by initial state mult. scatt (Cronin effect). Initiated strong interest of RHIC community.

**Where is the jet quenching in Pb+Pb ...**  
**X.N. Wang, Phys.Rev.Lett.81:1998**



# High $p_T$ p-p and Au-Au $\pi^0$ Results

Run 2001/2002 p-p + Au-Au  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV



Final submitted to PRL



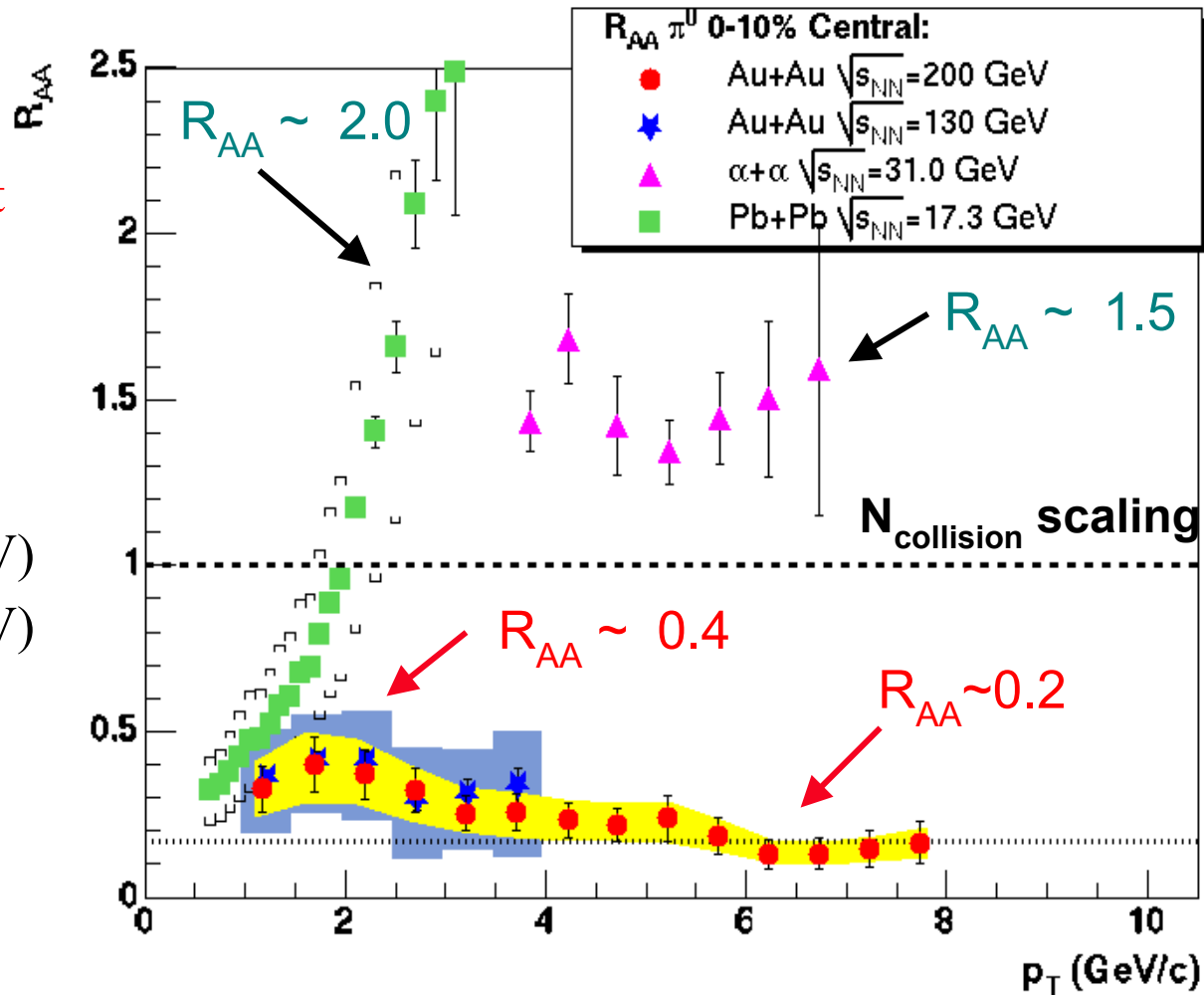
# Nuclear Modification Factor $R_{AA}$

## CERN: Cronin enhancement

- Pb+Pb ( $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 17$  GeV)
- $\alpha+\alpha$  ( $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 31$  GeV)

## RHIC: x4-5 suppression

- Au+Au ( $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 130$  GeV)
- Au+Au ( $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \sim 200$  GeV)



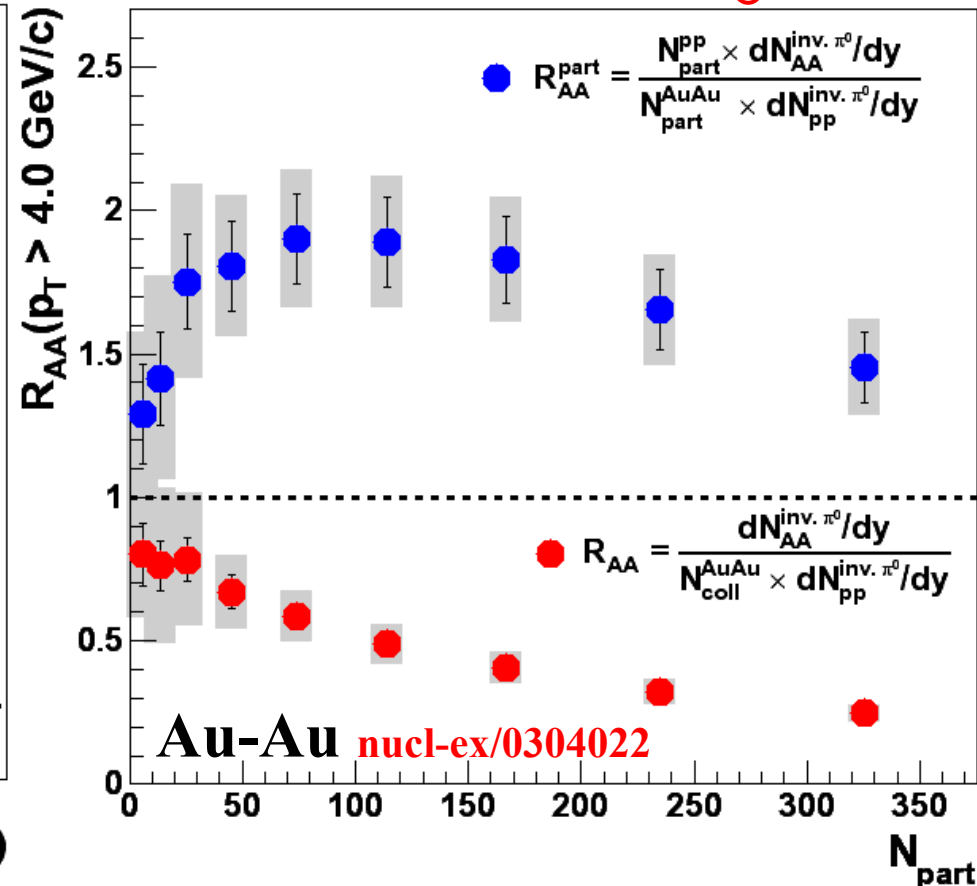
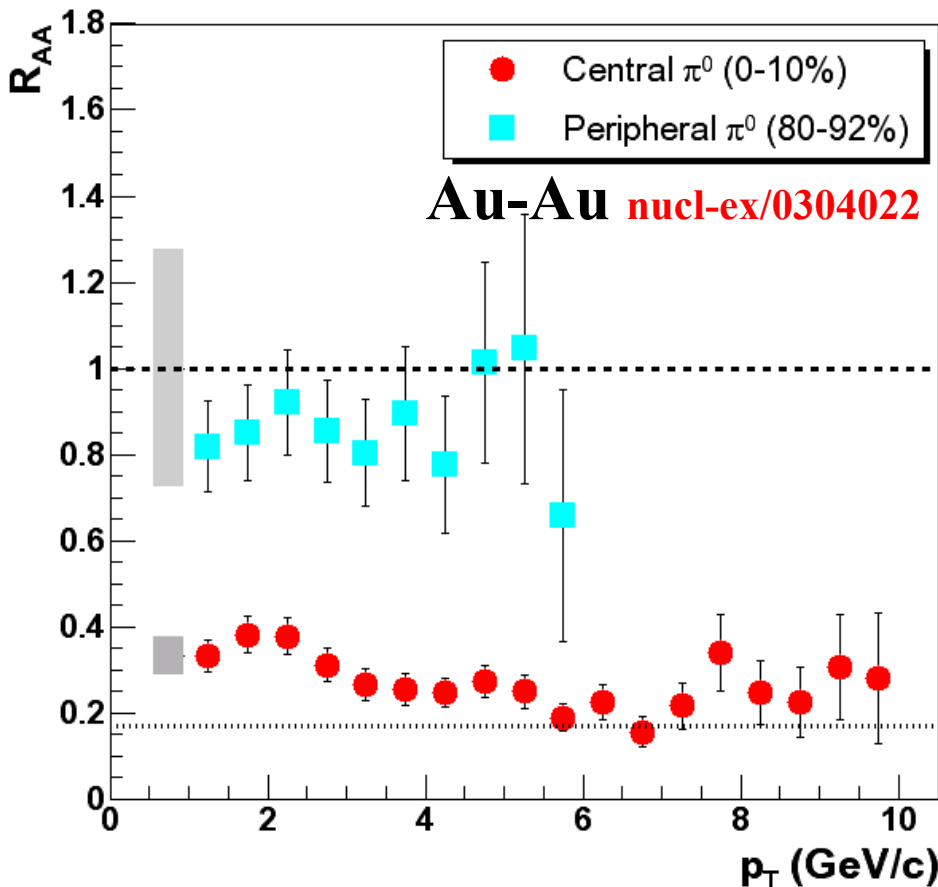
# $R_{AA}$ : High $p_T$ Suppression

Run 2001/2002 Au-Au  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$  GeV:

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{Yield}_{\text{AuAu}} / \langle N_{\text{binary}} \rangle_{\text{AuAu}}}{\text{Yield}_{\text{pp}}}$$

$$R_{AA}^{\text{part}} = \frac{\text{Yield}_{\text{AuAu}} / \langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle_{\text{AuAu}}}{\text{Yield}_{\text{pp}} / 2}$$

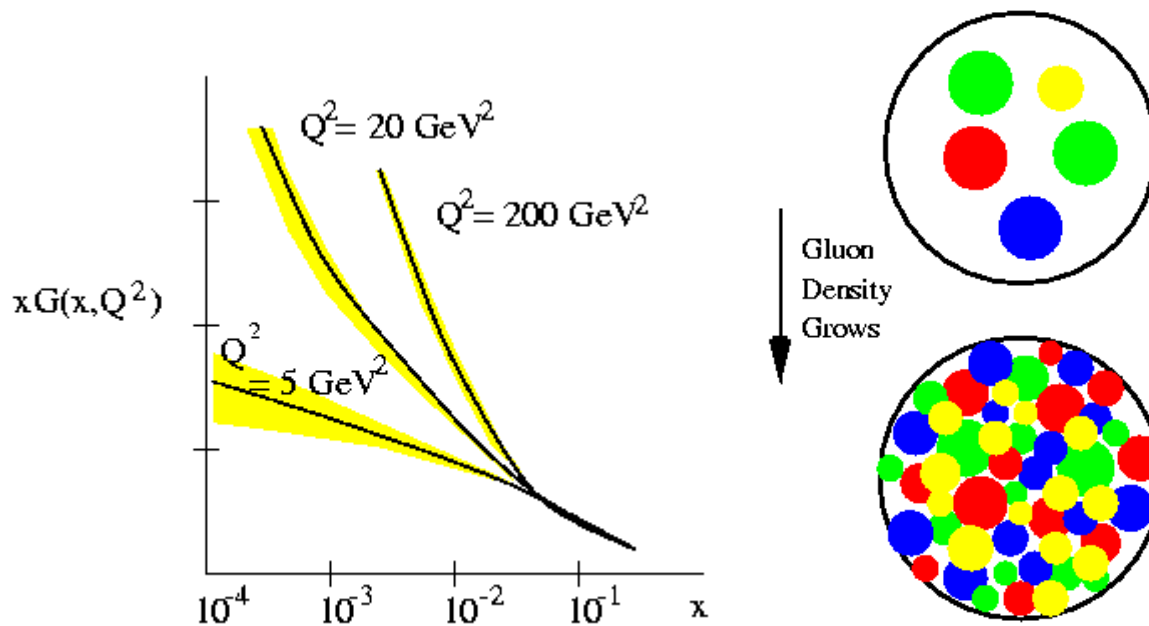
Final  
submitted  
to PRL



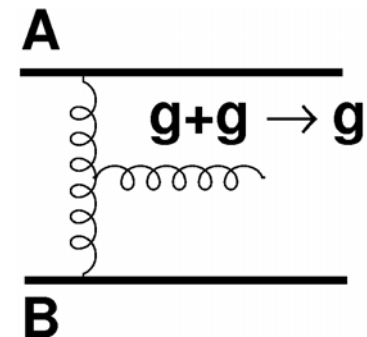
# Suppression: an initial state effect?

Color Glass Condensate hep-ph/0210033

Gribov, Levin, Ryshkin, Mueller, Qiu, Kharzeev, McLerran, Venugopalan, Balitsky, Kovchegov, Kovner, Iancu



- semi-classical QCD field
- collinear factorization breaks
- “analytic” solution



The answer in the dAu data:

- initial state **CGC**  $\Rightarrow$
- final state **Cronin**  $\Rightarrow$

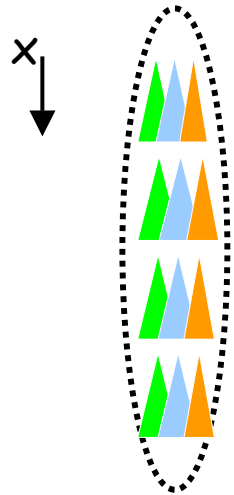
$$R_{dAu} \leq 1.0$$

$$R_{dAu} > 1.0$$

$$R_{dAu} \approx \sqrt{R_{AuAu}}$$

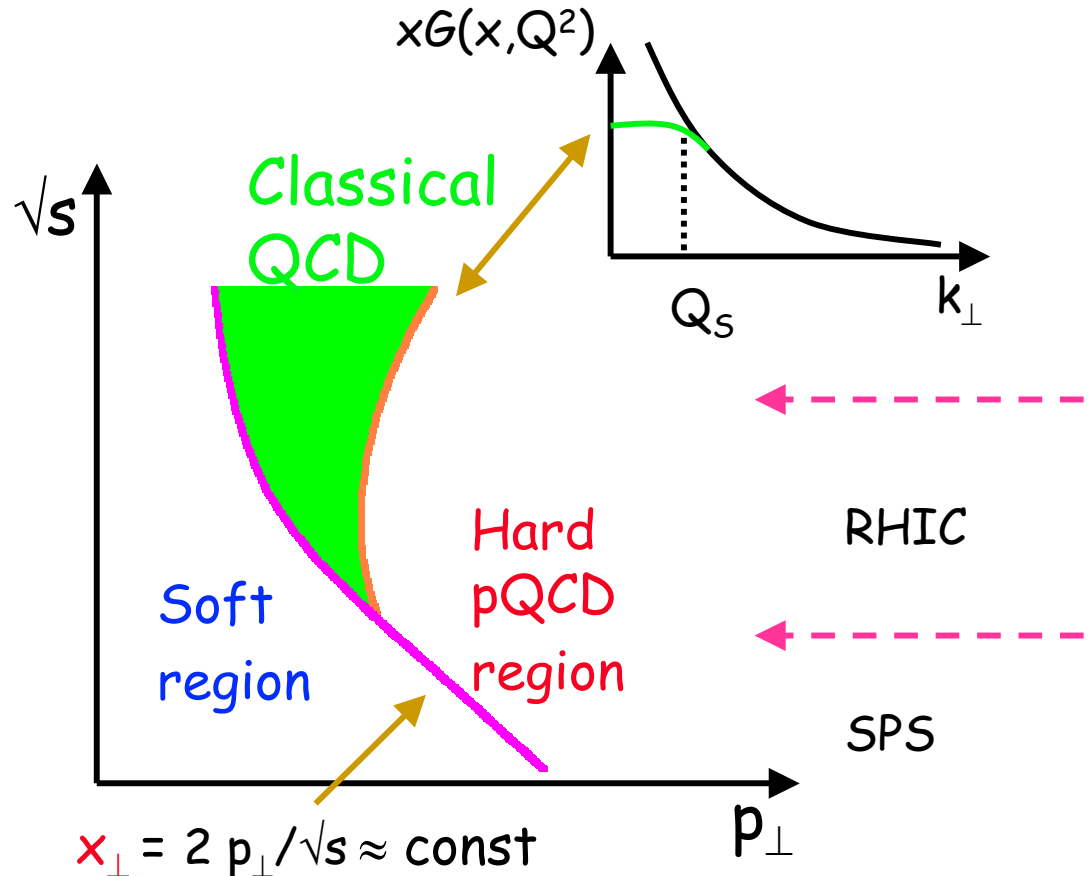
# Model III: gluon condensate at small $x$

See D. Kharzeev, E. Levin Nucl-th/0108006



At small Bjorken  $x$  partonic wave functions starts to overlap

- Saturation
- coherence
- multi-parton correlation breaks down

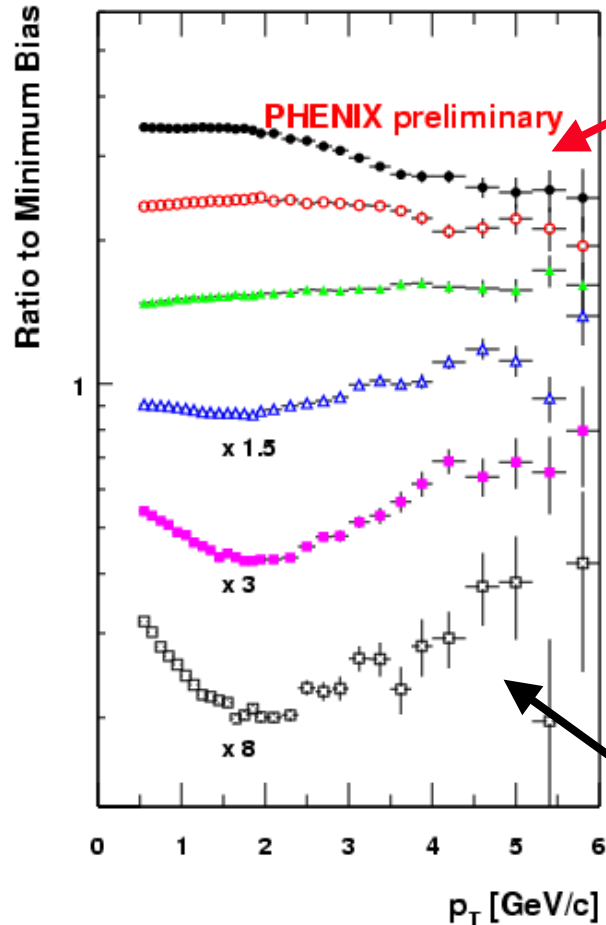
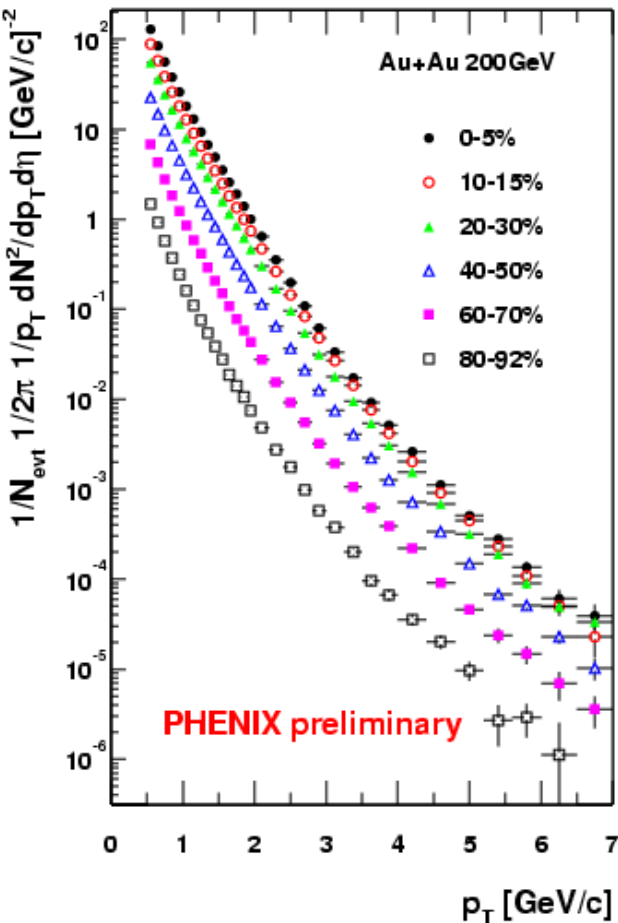


In **Classical region** the particle production mechanism is **2->1** unlike the **pQCD 2->2**. This implies:

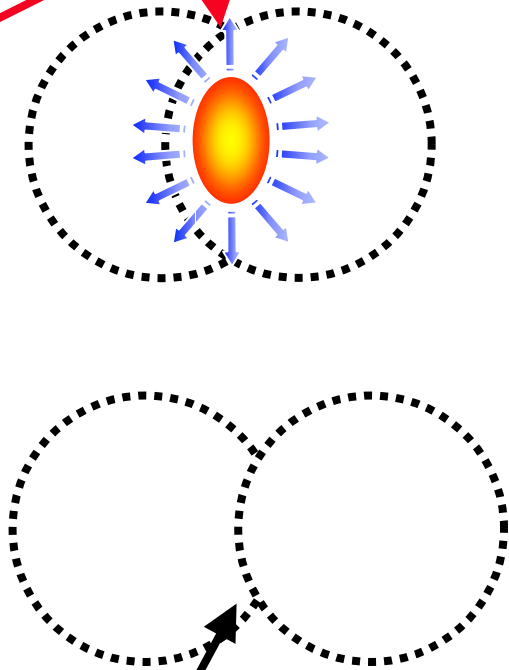
Below  $2 \cdot Q_s \approx 2 \cdot 2 \text{ GeV}$  **produced particles are not correlated.**

# Initial/final state effects - CGC

Charged hadrons ratios to minimum bias



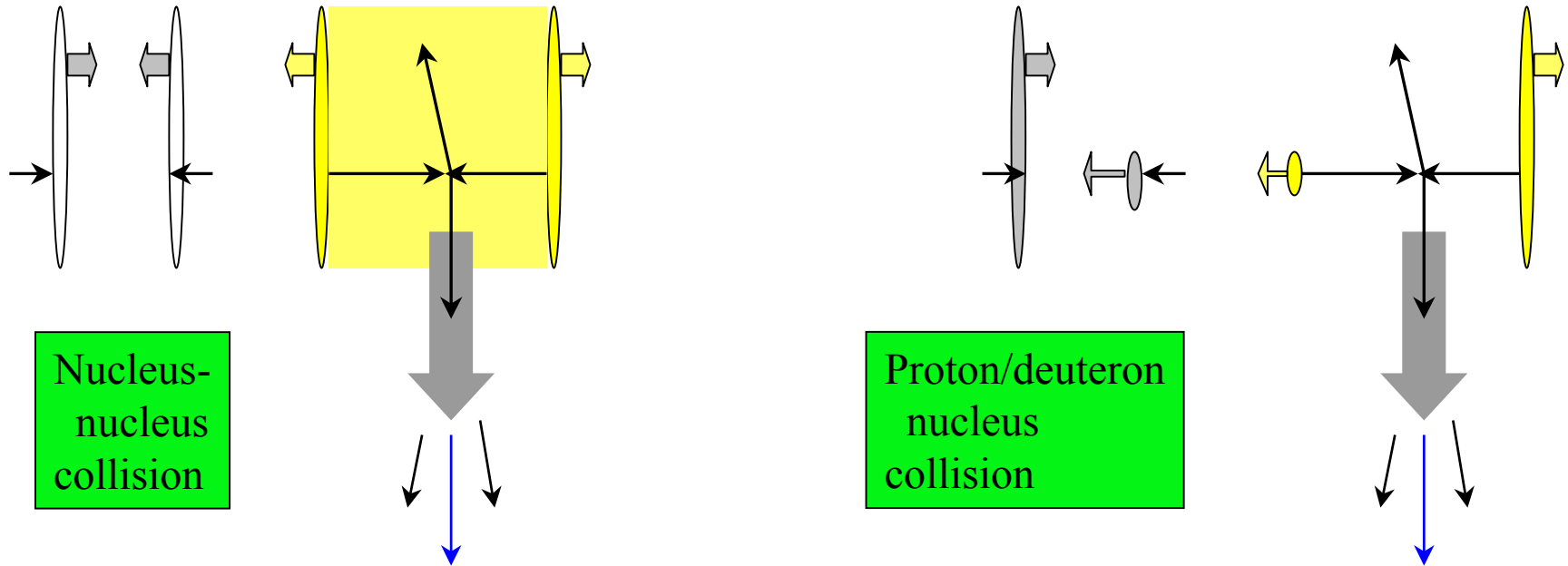
CGC radiation ?



pQCD power law



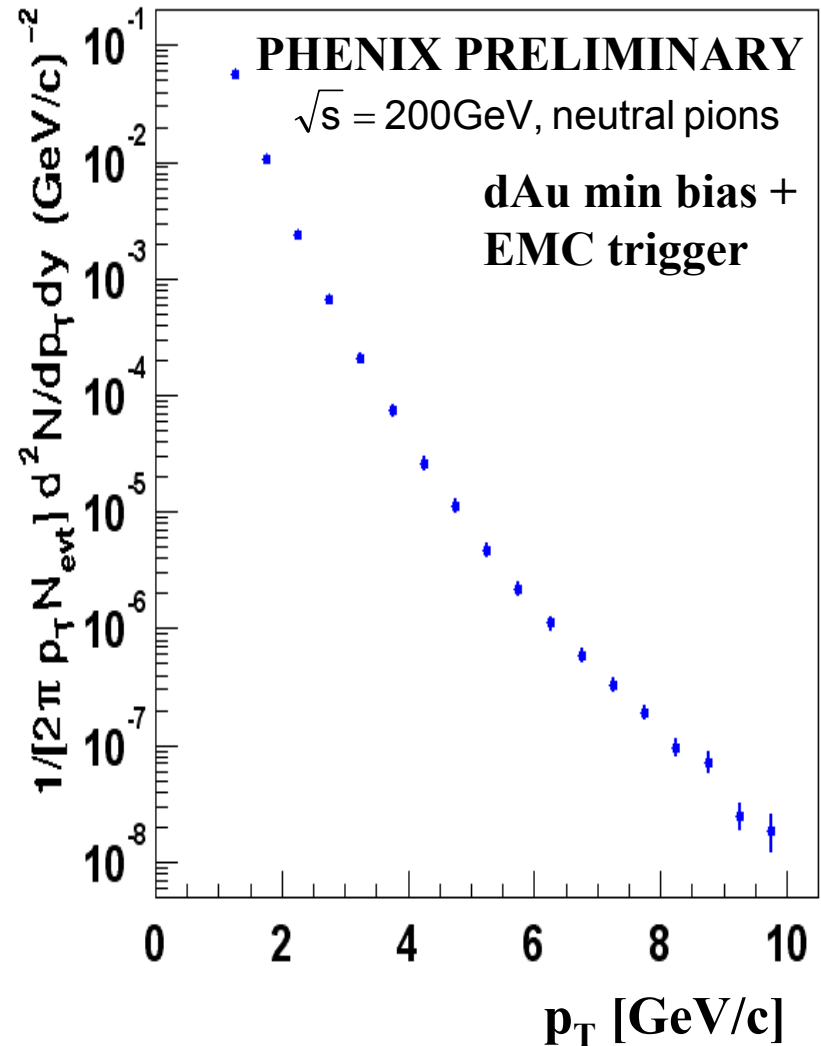
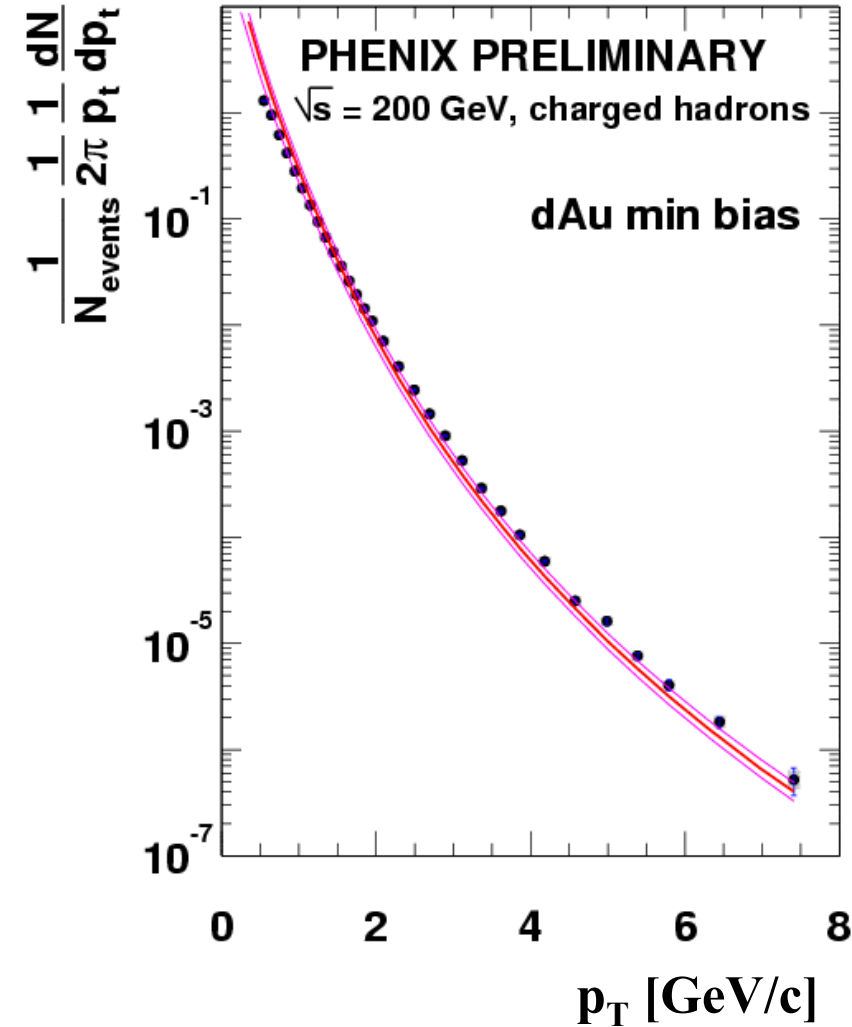
# $p+A$ (or $d+A$ ): The control experiment



- Nuclear effects other than a dense medium are known to affect hadron spectra (e.g. shadowing, Cronin effect) in  $p+A$  and  $d+A$  collisions, which do not have a created medium.
- Could these initial state effects be causing the suppression of high- $P_T$  hadrons in Au+Au collisions?
- If so, then we should see suppression of high- $P_T$  hadrons in  $d+Au$  collisions.

# High $p_T$ Spectra in **d-Au** at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ 200 GeV

Run 2002/2003:

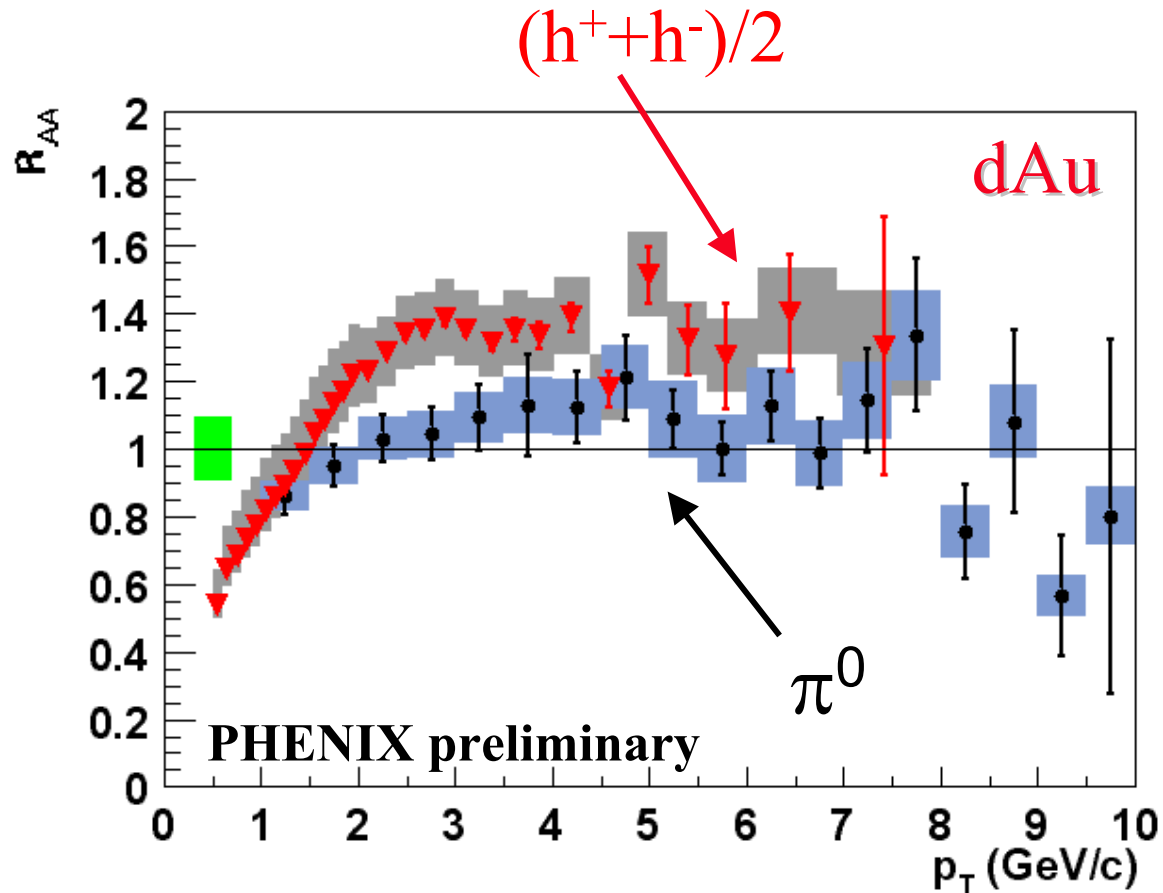


# Do see Cronin effect!

- “Cronin” enhancement more pronounced in the charged hadron measurement
- Possibly larger effect in protons at mid  $p_T$

Implication of  $R_{dAu}$ ?

*RHIC at too high  $x$  for gluon saturation...*



# $\pi^0 R_{AA}$ vs. predictions

Theoretical pre(post)diction

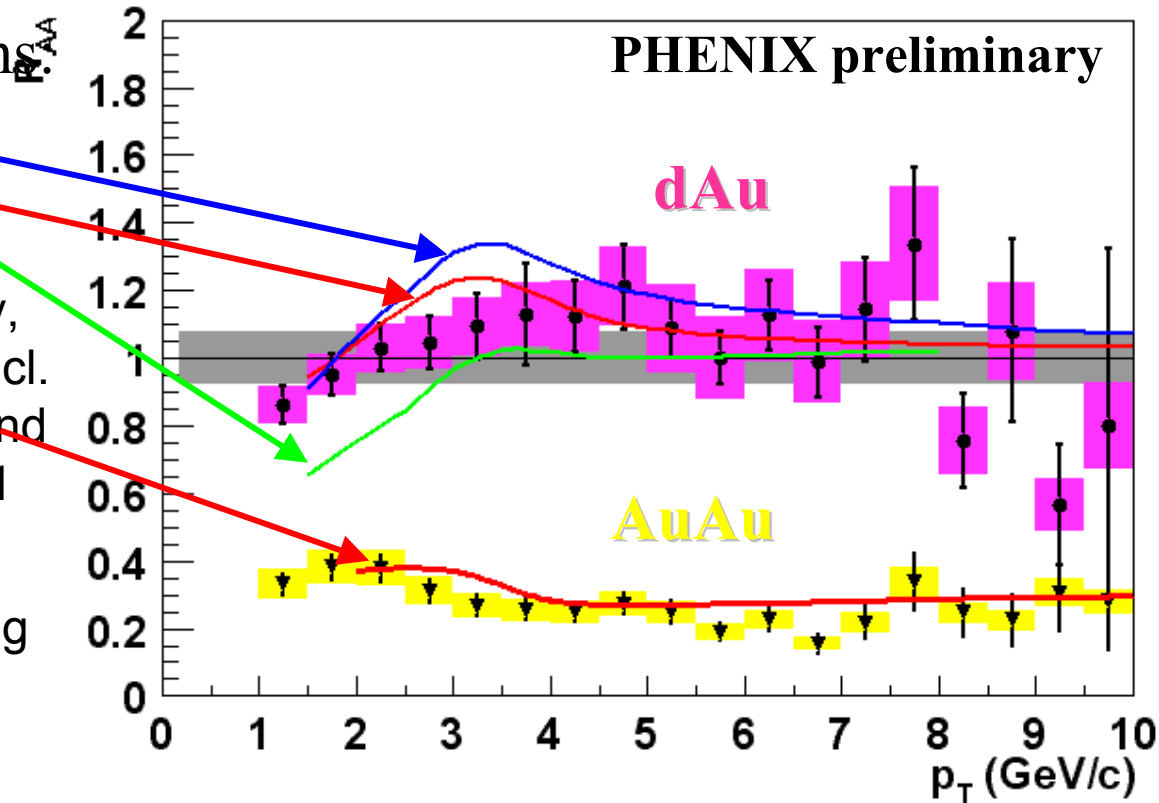
**d+Au:** I. Vitev, nucl-th/0302002  
and private communication.

**Au+Au:** I. Vitev and M. Gyulassy,  
hep-ph/0208108, to appear in Nucl.  
Phys. A; M. Gyulassy, P. Levai and  
I. Vitev, Nucl. Phys. B 594, p. 371  
(2001).

Initial state: mult. scatt., shadowing  
+ final state dE/dx (Au+Au)

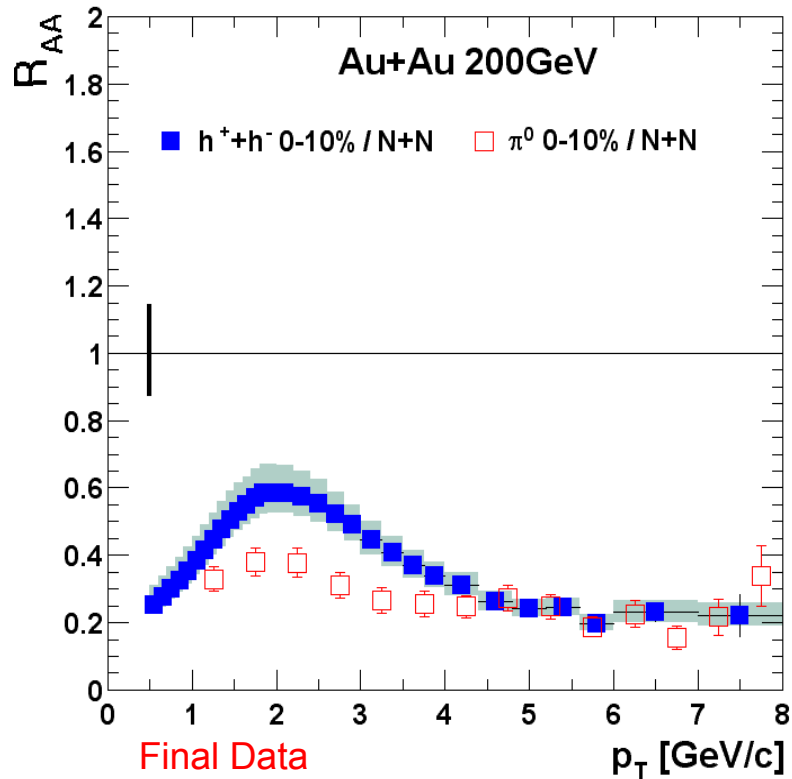
Also: Kopeliovich, et al (PRL88,  
232303, 2002)

predict  $R_{pA} \sim 1.1$  max at  $p_T = 2.5$  GeV  
projectile as color dipole

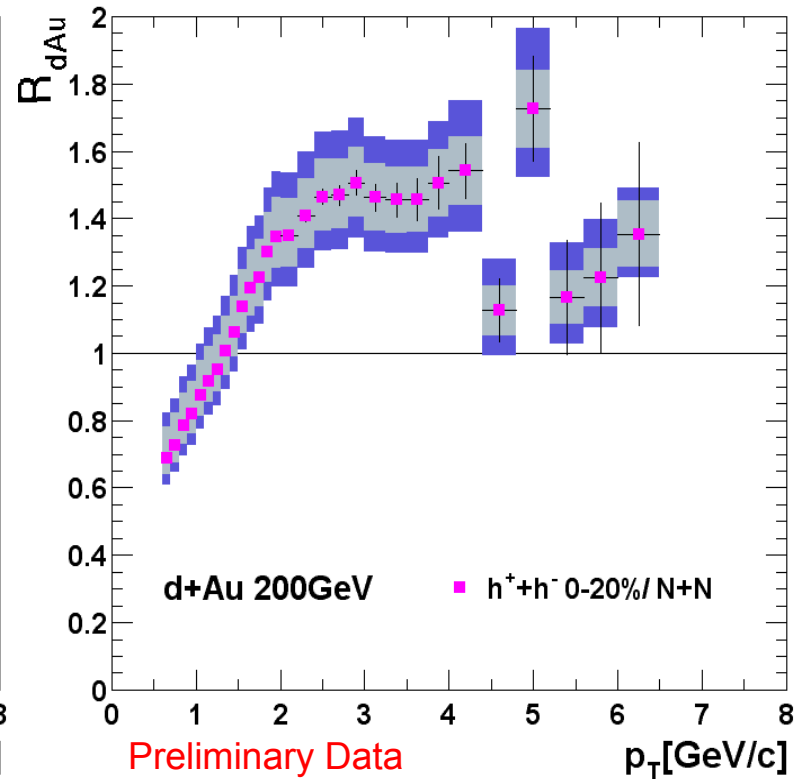


# Centrality Dependence

## Au + Au Experiment



## d + Au Control



**“PHENIX Preliminary”**  
results,  
consistent  
with PHOBOS  
data in  
**submitted**  
**paper**

- Dramatically different and opposite centrality evolution of Au+Au experiment from d+Au control.
- Jet Suppression is clearly a final state effect.



# summary

- Inclusive  $\pi^0$  and charged hadron yields:

- $R_{AA}$  was measured in wide range of pT in dAu and AuAu at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ .
- Significant suppression,  $R_{AA} \approx 0.2$ , found in AuAu collisions. “Cronin” like enhancement found in dAu charged hadron spectra and  $\pi^0$   $R_{dA}$  is consistent with one.

dAu data left only a little room for the initial state phenomena!

Existence of extremely opaque and “collective” partonic matter seems to be evident!